

MISSING NC4 IN CHATHAM HARBOR

NC1 and NC3 Expect to Start From Halifax To Trepassy Bay in Morning—Delay Because Necessity of Renewing Propellers.

Washington, May 9.—The departure of the naval seaplanes NC-1 and NC-3 from Halifax for Trepassy Bay, N. F., on the second leg of their trans-Atlantic flight has been postponed until tomorrow, the navy department was advised just before noon today in a radio message from the supply ship Baltimore at Halifax.

The message follows: "Planes will not start from Halifax today because of renewal of four propellers. Will be ready to start Saturday morning."

Chatham, Mass., May 9.—The hydro-airplane NC-4, which was towed into the naval air station here today after having been compelled to land yesterday because of engine trouble while on the first leg of the trans-Atlantic flight probably will resume the trip to Halifax tomorrow, according to naval officials. Two of her four engines were out of order but mechanics expected to be able to make repairs immediately.

Trouble due to overheating developed in one of the four engines soon after the NC-4 and her companion planes left Rockaway Beach yesterday morning, but Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read continued his flight with three motors while efforts were being made to repair a defective oil pump. Soon after passing the air station here another of the motors became disabled and at 2:50 p. m. the plane, then about 100 miles north-east of Cape Cod, descended to the water.

The radio transmitting apparatus also was out of order, which accounted for the fact that nothing was heard from Commander Read during the night. The fliers were able to hear destroyers and shore stations and knew that a search was being made for them, but were unable to reply. The sea was calm, however, and the NC-4 was in no danger as she proceeded back toward Cape Cod on two motors.

When the fliers were sighted from here soon after daylight they were about a mile and a half off shore and a motor boat put off and towed the plane over the bars into the station here. Members of the crew said today that they suffered no hardships as a result of the mishap. They said the overheating of the engines made it necessary to proceed cautiously and rather than take the chance of burning them out completely Commander Read decided to abandon the flight temporarily.

Washington, May 9.—Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, commanding the naval seaplane NC-4, telephoned the navy department today from Chatham, Mass., that two days would be required to repair the disabled motors which forced his plane to descend yesterday while on the first leg of the trans-Atlantic flight. He said when the engines were again in running order he would proceed to Newfoundland to join the NC-1 and NC-3.

THREW MIRROR AT YOUNG WIFE

Laura Chill Also Said Husband Burned Manicure Set—She Gets Divorce.

Stating that he set fire to her manicure set, threw a mirror at her and sometimes brandished a razor to show his displeasure, Laura B. Chill, 35, Beechwood avenue, appeared in the Superior court today to ask for a divorce from Clarence E. Chill, 35, after listening to a long account of the young wife's marital adventures. Judge Malbie granted a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Attorney Edward J. McManus, counsel for the wife, brought out the fact that on one occasion Chill had attacked the plaintiff while she was on Norman street near No. 2 engine house. Mrs. Chill testified that her husband tried to drag her by the hair, but she escaped after Chill had left a few marks on her face. The plaintiff said she was not satisfied to beat her on the street but attacked her at home, too. One of these attacks became so exciting that most of the furniture was broken. Several times the wife said Chill advanced toward her with a razor and once she found him with the blade near his throat. She thought he was only trying to frighten her by a threat of suicide, she said. Mrs. Chill's maiden name was Laura Norton. She married the defendant in 1914.

CRACK REGIMENT IN CELEBRATION

Coblenz, Tuesday, May 6.—(By The Associated Press.)—A crack regiment which will participate in the Empire Day celebration in London, May 24, is being organized from the troops of the six regular divisions in the army of occupation.

The regiment will be commanded by Colonel Charles A. B. of the 15th Infantry, and will consist of two companies from each division. The regimental band will consist of picked musicians from the troops of the army of occupation, or Pershing's band, now in the United States, will be sent to London to furnish music when the Americans march before King George.

SOVIA BRINGS 1,200 TROOPS.

New York, May 9.—The transport Soia arrived with 1,200 former members of the American Third army of occupation, principally bakers, engineers and hospital units. The men included: 10th and 24th Bakery Companies, 49th Telegraph Battalion, 46th Engineer Pontoon Train, 161st and 162nd Ambulance companies, 161st, 162nd and 163rd Field Hospitals.

UNPAID BILL FOR GERMANY

For Which She Will Be Dunned When Peace Comes.

Washington, May 9.—Here is an unpaid bill for which Germany will be dunned when peace is restored. "The Imperial German government, debtor to the United States coast guard to one share of the expense of maintaining ice patrol cutters in the North Atlantic, 1914, 1915, 1916, \$10,500."

All maritime powers paid their bills by agreement except Germany, which balked after the war started in 1914, although the cost was pooled among the nations was less than \$4,000 a year for each nation. Two coast guard cutters, the Androscoggin and the Tallapoosa, now are on patrol, which continues only through April and May each year. When icebergs flowed down from the Arctic and threaten such disasters as caused the sinking of the liner Titanic.

WOULDN'T LET OFFICER TALK

14th Railroad Engineers Howl Down Former Colonel.

Boston, May 9.—Members of the 14th Railroad Engineers, a volunteer New England regiment, prevented their former commander, Colonel L. De B. Lovett from being heard last night when he delivered a farewell address to the regiment at a banquet in Symphony hall. Colonel Lovett commanded the regiment during most of its overseas duty. None of the members of the regiment stood up when Colonel Lovett was introduced. When he started to speak he was greeted by hisses and shouts of "sit down," "we don't want to hear you," and "get out."

The colonel yelled back, "Let those who want me to sit down come up here and make me do it." He continued speaking, but it was impossible to hear him across the speakers' table. According to copies of his speech, his address was an appreciation of the reception given the regiment by the state and city and of the comforts afforded his men because of the activities of the friends of the 14th Engineers organization.

At the close of the meeting Colonel Lovett said he had beaten "the sore heads in the back of the hall, who attempted to make me quit."

Other speakers were enthusiastically received by the audience which filled the hall.

EX-CROWN PRINCE NOW ENGAGED IN POTTERY TRADE

Washington, May 9.—The former German crown prince has gone into the pottery business, according to official despatches received here today from Holland. A new company just organized to use the sands on the island of Wieringen in the North Sea, "has named Mr. Frederick William Hohenzollern as its director-manager."

It was said he has a large investor in the enterprise.

REPORTS HAVE NO FOUNDATION

Paris, Thursday, May 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—It is learned on high authority that there is no foundation for reports that the Entente Powers either instigated or are supporting the Rumanian advance against Hungary, which was undertaken solely on the initiative of Rumania to forestall projected combined operations by the Hungarians and Russians against that country.

It is understood that the government of Bela Kun, in Budapest, entered into intimate relations with Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, and that the projected Russo-Hungarian attack was delayed only by the necessity of organizing the Hungarian Red Army. Rumania decided to take the offensive against Hungary, the nearest and least formidable of her enemies with the object of securing a good defensive line on that front and occupying lines of communication between Russia and Hungary across the Danube river and in the eastern Carpathian mountains. The Rumanian advance was facilitated by the disorganization of the Hungarian army, one whole division of 5,000 men, with 13 guns, surrendering in a body to the Rumanians on April 29.

ANSWER TREATY WITH PROPOSALS. Paris, Thursday, May 8.—It is generally believed that the Germans will answer the delivery of the treaty of peace by proposals relative to certain phases of the documents. A competent commission will examine the German answer and if modifications are necessary, the Germans will be notified. It is expected that in this rejoinder the enemy will be allowed four or five days to agree definitely to the whole treaty. It is therefore probable that from 25 to 30 days will elapse before the pact is finally signed.

WILSON TO VISIT BELGIUM.

Paris, May 9.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson will visit Belgium soon, it is understood, and will make an important speech during his trip to that country.

London, Thursday, May 8.—The captain of a German submarine arrived in London from Spain today and was placed in the Tower. The Star understands that he was the commander of a U-boat which sank several hospital ships.

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K. A. THOMAS HAS TYPHUS

Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Thomas With R. C. In Greece.

According to an Associated Press despatch received this morning dated Kavalla, Macedonia, April 10 (By Mail) Kenneth A. Thomas of Bridgeport, has been stricken with typhus.

Inquiry in this city developed the fact that Kenneth A. Thomas was a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Thomas, of 1929 Norman street, who joined the Red Cross in New York about a year ago as a motor mechanic. The last letter received from him early in April, stated that he was in Greece giving out supplies and food to the refugees. He was a toolmaker employed by the Remington Arms Co., which department of Mrs. Catherine Cuzzano, of Boston.

NEW ORDER ON DEMOBILIZATION

Affects All Men Whose Service Has Been In U. S. Only.

Washington, May 9.—Commanding generals of the northeastern, eastern, southeastern and central departments and at Camps Knox, Bragg, Benning, Humphreys, Eustis and Fort Sill, was instructed today that it is the desire of the War Department to have discharged by June 15 all men drafted or enlisted for the emergency who are eligible for discharge.

The exception of the southern and western departments from the order was understood to be due to the fact that the units under the supervision of those departments are largely on duty on the Mexican border and that it, therefore, might not be practicable to release the men by June 15.

It was explained at the War Department that the men intended to be affected by today's order were those whose service has been entirely within the United States and who are now attached to "line organizations of the regular service." Similar instructions will be sent to commanders of each of the 22 demobilization centers, but in their cases previous orders regarding the discharge of soldiers within 48 hours after their arrival still will be enforced.

Commanders of demobilization camps also were informed today that in discharging organizations sent to them, all men coming from a given city or community are, as far as practicable, to be discharged on the same day. This is to enable the men to return to a body in their community for such welcome as may be contemplated for them.

N. E. MADE "TEDDY" RESIGN

Forced to Relinquish Chairmanship of American Legion.

St. Louis, May 9.—A New England man, Colonel John F. J. Herbert of Worcester, yesterday forced Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to resign as chairman of the caucus of the American Legion, which opened a three-day session here.

The action of the head of New England's delegation came quietly and practically unknown, even while hundreds of the thousands and more delegates in the caucus hall were cheering themselves hoarse for "Teddy."

Roosevelt had been nominated, had declined, been nominated again and elected by a vote declared "unanimous" by the delegates. The New England delegation strode from the auditorium to the stage and quietly forced him to make his declaration emphatic enough to convince the delegates that he was sincere in his resignation. The chairman would not serve as chairman. None but the newspapermen and a few of the New York and Ohio delegations, whose seats backed the stage of the Jefferson theatre, were aware of Colonel Herbert's emphatic insistence for Colonel Roosevelt's resignation.

The New England delegates, from all six States, had been silent during the demonstration staged for Colonel Roosevelt's benefit. They had not joined in the wild applause, the cheers, nor the long drawn out chants of "We want Teddy." And few besides the New England delegates and those who heard the straight from the shoulder ultimatum of Colonel Herbert were aware that the New England delegation's head had insisted upon Colonel Roosevelt's final withdrawal after a somewhat heated exchange of words at the stage door during the wild demonstration, led by New York State's delegation, in favor of the son of the late ex-President.

The New England delegation, according to a special despatch to the Boston Post, at a meeting this morning, at which representatives of all six states were present, voted to support them only after they had been expressly assured that the present caucus officers will hold office only until the first president and other officers of the legion are elected in November.

Tonight the New England delegation were unanimous in their declaration that they will not support either Roosevelt or Lindsay when the election of the first president takes place on Nov. 11, 1919, probably in Chicago. They were expressly, almost to a man, wrathful at what they termed "Roosevelt's play to the gallery" during the opening session of the caucus.

WIFE OUT AUSTRIAN NAVY.

Paris, May 9.—The naval terms of the treaty to be presented Austria, as they have been completed, entirely wipe out the Austrian navy. All the ships of that navy, large and small, are to be surrendered. Their disposition among the Allies is to be determined later.

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DELEGATES ARE SO INSTRUCTED

WANTS TO USE BOLSHEVIK ARMY

German Delegate Says Only Alternative to Peace Terms.

Berlin, May 9.—(By The Associated Press.)—"There is only one immediate solution—peace with Russia and the use of Bolshevik troops for Germany," Herr Geisberts, one of the German delegates at Versailles, is quoted by the Neue Zeitung as declaring with reference to the peace terms submitted.

Others of the German delegates are quoted by the newspapers, Versailles despatch stating: "The cruel announcements of the press have been exceeded. No verbal objection can be handed over. We can do nothing but say yes or no. That is the quintessence of a peace of force."

Prof. Schuecking: "The document is simply awful."

11,254 TROOPS REACH HOME

Part of Twenty-eighth Division Came In on the Mongolia.

New York, May 9.—More than 4,100 former National Guard officers and men of Pennsylvania, comprising now the 28th Division, arrived here today on the steamship Mongolia from St. Nazaire, which brought altogether 4,605 troops. The Pennsylvania units included the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade headquarters, ten officers and 55 men, with their commander, Brigadier General William G. Frice. These headquarters soldiers go to Camp Dix.

Other Pennsylvania units were the 10th Field Artillery's field and staff headquarters, first and second battalion headquarters, supply and headquarters companies, sanitary and veterinary and ordnance detachment and Batteries A to F inclusive, totalling 32 officers and 1,541 men, for Camp Upton, Dix, Gordon, Sherman, Taylor, Grant and Dodge.

The 109th Field Artillery's Headquarters, field and staff headquarters of the First and Second Battalions, supply and headquarters companies, Sanitary and Veterinary and Ordnance Detachment and Batteries A to F inclusive, totalling 38 officers and 1,568 men, for Camps Dix, Gordon, Grant, Upton, Sherman, Dodge, Devens and Pike; the 103rd Sanitary Train's Headquarters, Ambulance Section headquarters, Medical Sanitary Train, Ambulance Companies 109 to 112 inclusive, Headquarters of the Field Hospital Section and Field Hospitals 109 to 112 inclusive, totalling 17 officers and 855 men, for Camps Dix, Sherman and Bowie; a detachment of nine officers and 10 men of the 103rd Engineers for Camp Upton, and a detachment of three officers and four men of the 28th Headquarters.

Nearly 2,000 Eighty-second Division troops arrived from Bordeaux on the steamer Santa Chila. The Kentuckian, also from Bordeaux, brought 25 officers and 1,831 men of the Eighty-second Division. The Great Northern arrived from Brest with 77 officers and 2,083 men of the Thirty-second Division, and 750 sick and wounded.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices

Butter — Creamery, higher than extras, lb. 56@58½; extras, 55@55½; dairy tubs, finest, 54@55; good to prime, 52@53.

Eggs — Fresh gathered, extras, doz. 47½@48; storage packed, extra firsts, 47; duck eggs, fancy, 60@62; goose eggs, 60@75c.

Apples — Northern Spy, 57@62; Albemarle Pippin, 57@64; Winesap, bbl. 12.50; Baldwin, 58@11; Ben Davis, 56.50@59; Greening, 57@11.

Poultry, Dressed — Fowls, 30 to 40 lbs. and over to do, 34@38; under 30 lbs., 32c. Ducks, spring, 43c. Squabs, prime, white, doz. 44.50@46; dark, 42.50@43; culled, 42.50@43. Turkeys, frozen, selected young hens, 48@49c; selected young toms, 48@49c. Broilers, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to do, 50@52c; fancy, 26 to 30 lbs. 48@50c. Chickens, 21 to 26 lbs. and over to do, 40@43c.

Poultry, Live — Spring broilers, colored, lb. 75@80c; White Leghorn, lb. 70c; under 1 lb. 60@65c. Fowls, 37@38c; Light, 37@38c; heavy, 37@38c. Turkeys, 25@26c. Ducks, spring, 46c. Geese, 18@20c. Guinea, pair, 11@11.10. Pigeons, pair, 60@65c.

Vegetables — Asparagus, doz. bchs. 72@73. Dandelion Greens, bbl. 25@26; bbl. 10@25c. Parsnips, bbl. 12.50. Rhubarb, 100 bchs. 12@6. Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl. 12@4; old, white, bbl. 75c@1.15; new, white, North Carolina, bbl. 11.25@1.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Beef — Dressed beef, 21 to 25 1-2c per lb. for common to prime native sides.

Calves — Common to fair veals sold at 12.50@11 per 100 lbs.; culled, 10@12; little calves, 7c. City dressed veals, 15 to 25 1-2c; Country dressed, 18 to 21 1-2c.

Sheep — Sheep (ewes) sold at 12 per 100 lbs.; common to fair lambs, 13@15.75; 1-2; unshorn lambs, 19; dressed lamb, 20 to 25c; dressed lambs, 28@32c.

Hogs — Light to medium hogs sold at 13.25@12.75 per 100 lbs.; rough, 11.75; stage, 11.

EXPECT PAGE TO RESIGN.

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Chinese Government Will Not Agree to Decision of Council of Four on Shantung Question—Germany May Sign Under Protest.

(By The Associated Press)

The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris has received cabled instructions from Peking not to sign the peace treaty because of the settlement made in the Kiaochow and Shantung controversy by which Japan was given German rights on the Shantung peninsula.

The Chinese conference at Shanghai, where the northern and southern government are endeavoring to settle their differences, has sent similar instructions to the Paris delegates.

This news confirms recent despatches from Peking that the Chinese government would not agree to the decision of the Council of Four. Serious disorders have been reported from the Chinese capital since last Sunday and a report from American Minister Paul S. Reish to Secretary of State Lansing in Paris, yesterday, stated that Peking was cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world, except for one line running northward into Siberia.

CAPTURED HUN CANNONS TO BE USED AS PRIZES

Captured German cannons will be awarded as prizes to banking towns and non-banking communities having the greatest over-subscriptions to Victory Notes.

One grand prize will go to the banking town which secured the greatest over-subscriptions and 20 per cent. of whose population has invested in the last issue of Government securities. One prize will be awarded to banking towns having 100,000 population or more, having 50,000 to 100,000, the third 25,000 to 50,000, the fourth 10,000 to 25,000, the fifth 2,500 to 10,000, and the last to towns of 2,500 and under.

Two guns will be contested for by 1,500 non-banking communities.

The cannons are now in Washington and awaiting orders from local Liberty Loan officials governing their shipment after the close of the campaign and the outcome of the contest has been definitely determined. The following telegram has been sent to the chairman of every local Liberty Loan Committee throughout the Second Federal Reserve District by the New York Headquarters.

The telegram reads as follows: Arrangements have been made for the permanent award of German cannons to the cities or towns that secure the largest percentage of over-subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan provided they have sold not less than 20 per cent. of their population's subscription figures to the latest Hammond's compilation—classification and awards to be made as follows: One grand prize to be completed for by all banking communities.

Class A, one gun to cities over one hundred thousand exclusive of New York.

Class B, one gun to cities fifty thousand to one hundred thousand.

Class C, one gun to cities twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand.

Class D, one gun to cities ten thousand to twenty-five thousand.

Class E, one gun to cities twenty thousand to ten thousand.

Class F, all banking towns under twenty-five hundred.

Community winning grand prize will not be awarded additional prize arising out of classification as outlined above.

CONNECTICUT PATENTS.

The following were issued April 15, 1919. List compiled by the office of A. M. Wooster, Solicitor of Patents, 1115 Main street, Bridgeport.

Wilson E. Porter, New Haven, china clock.

Frank E. White, New Haven, cigarette maker and tobacco container.

Hudson R. Meyers, New Haven, design, miniature honor board.

Arthur K. Wiseman, West Haven, side car for bicycles.

Hubert C. Bryant, Hartford, brake for talking machines.

Woolsey M. Johnson, Hartford, steel-making process.

Abraham N. Pasman, Waterbury, flush valve.

Frederick Wehinger, Waterbury, chime clock.

Adolph C. Recker, Oakville, weatherproof plural lamp socket.

Washington, May 9.—Resignation of the Department of Commerce's Industrial board was expected in official circles here today as a result of the Railroad Administration's refusal to accept the board's schedule of steel prices. With the largest purchasing agency in the country buying on a competitive basis, it was said the board was without influence to promulgate agreed prices for the use of the public.

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The Council of Four is working today on the program to be followed in the negotiations with Germany-Austria, having taken up at a meeting held last night the Italian territories on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

The Council of Foreign Ministers is devoting its time to a study of reports relative to the boundaries of states formed out of the erstwhile Austro-Hungarian empire. American Ambassador Page is on his way to Paris from Rome to make a personal report to President Wilson.

The German delegates to the Peace Congress are considerably divided among themselves in their views on the peace terms submitted by the Allied and Associated Powers. It was intimated today by a high British authority.

Eight new members of the German delegation have arrived here, but they have not yet communicated with their colleagues, who arrived prior to the presentation of the peace treaty. Col. Henry, who was the only link between the Germans and the Allies up to the time of the presentation of the treaty, has ended his activities.

Among the arrivals was Count Alfred von Oberndorff, a member of the German ambassador's commission. He brought credentials as plenipotentiary at the congress and is expected to take an important part in the negotiations.

Comment in the German press on the treaty handed the German delegates at Versailles on Wednesday seems to indicate that Germany may sign the treaty, but only under the strongest protest and that the diplomatic efforts of the enemy may be concentrated upon President Wilson meanwhile for modification of the terms. Many of the journals emphasize the argument that the terms of peace in many features are in sharp contrast with the fourteen points.

French Socialists express themselves as opposed to the treaty because of its drastic measures and a manifesto issued by the national executive committee of the British labor party says the treaty by its terms, will "cause jealousy and unrest leading to further international disputes."

Belgium's delegation to the peace conference has protested against the reported decision of the Council of Four in making Great Britain a mandatory for German East Africa. Belgium it is said, has insisted on Africa which must be considered in dividing up sections of that continent for administration under the League of Nations.

Admiral Kolchak's forces in eastern Russia are moving steadily forward in pursuit of the retreating Bolsheviks, having captured a number of important points.

OPERATE AGAINST REVOLUTIONISTS

Managua, Nicaragua, Thursday, May 8.—President Tinoco of Costa Rica has three columns operating against revolutionists near the Nicaraguan frontier. The principal force occupies the town of Liberia which is barricaded and defended by machine guns. A force of revolutionists advanced today from La Cruz on Lake Nicaragua, to the Santa Rosa cattle estate, which is famous as the scene of the defeat of Walker's filibusters in the '50's. It is situated about half way from La Cruz to Liberia. A wireless despatch announcing the suspension of railroad traffic between San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica and Port Limon, on the eastern coast, was picked up here today.

A correspondent at revolutionary headquarters at La Cruz reported today that the revolutionists had defeated mounted forces at Santa Rosa, considerable losses being inflicted upon the government troops and a large amount of equipment being captured.